Incentives to Maoist infested districts

681. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is providing any incentives to the districts identified as the Maoist infested;

(b) the measures taken by Government to tackle the situation; and

(c) how much funds have been provided by the Centre to Orissa Government in the last five years, year-wise, to tackle the Maoist problem in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include providing of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; Sharing of Intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

The release of funds to Orissa under the schemes of Security Related Expenditure, Modernisation of State Police Forces is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Modernisation of State Police Forces	138.80	45.80	42.54	16.53
Security Related Expenditure	12.92	12.16	13.09	3.71

In addition, a newly launched under Special Infrastructure scheme, Rs.11.77 crore has been released to the Government of Orissa in 2008-09.

Revised Border Area Development Programme

682. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched earlier this year a revised Border Area Development Programme (BADP) with a view to ensure developments for people living alone the international border areas in several States;

(b) if so, the salient details of the BADP indicating its implementation and monitoring mechanism formulated, if any;

(c) the details of fund earmarked for BADP, State-wise for the current year *vis-a-vis* that for the eleventh five year plan period;

(d) whether half yearly review of the progress of BADP has been conducted at the end of September, 2009; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) Guidelines have been revised in February, 2009 in consultation with the State Governments for effective development of remote border villages. Salient features of the Programme are given in Statement-I.

(c) No any definite allocation has been indicated by the Planning Commission under Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, Planning Commission have allocated Rs. 1850 crore during the last three years:

2007-08:	580 crore
2008-09:	635 crore
2009-10:	635 crore

The State-wise BADP allocation of funds for the current financial year (2009-10) is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The review meeting of the BADP was held on 20.11.2009. Following issues were discussed in the meeting:

(i) Detail review for the implementation of the scheme including release of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs), availability of progress reports, was held.

(ii) The Developmental profile and baseline survey of the border villages were highlighted. Convergence and integration of the programme with other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and State Plan Schemes were emphasized.

(iii) The objectivity in selection of works and quality aspect were discussed.

(iv) Monitoring of the programme, development of Management Information System (MIS) and development of inventory of assets created under the BADP in border villages have also been highlighted.

Statement-I

Salient features of guidelines for implementation of Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

1. **Objective**:

The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

2. **Coverage**:

2.1 The BADP will continue to be a 100% centrally funded programme. The BADP would cover 362 border blocks, which are located along the international border and come under 96 border districts of 17 States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Funds will be allocated to the States on the basis of (i) length of international border (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks with these criteria having equal weightage. Besides, 15% weightage will be given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutchh areas on account of difficult terrain, scarcity of resources, higher cost of construction etc.

2.2 The border block will be the spatial unit within which the State Government shall arrange to utilize the BADP funds only in those villages of the blocks, which are located 'within 0-10 km' from the international border. Those villages, which are located nearer to the international border will get first priority. After saturating these villages with basic infrastructure, the next set of villages located within 0-15 km and 0-20 km need to be taken up. If the first village in a block is located at a far away location from the international border, the first village/hamlet in the block may be taken as "0" km distance village for drawing the priority list.

3. **Guiding principles**:

3.1 BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the border population, Planning and implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis thorough the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous Councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils.

3.2 The State Governments may consider creating/nominating a Nodal Department/ Cell with in the existing administrative arrangement for implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The Nodal Department dealing with the

BADP in the State shall hold individual meetings with line departments of the States such as Power, Rural Development, Electricity, Roads and Buildings, Water Supply, Social Welfare, Public Distribution, Civil Supplies etc. in order to ensure the implementation of the respective State/Central schemes in the identified border blocks. Utilization of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and the State plan schemes to the maximum possible extent in the border blocks should be ensured. To avail funds under the various Centrally Sponsored Scheme/flagship programmes of Government of India and for relaxation in guidelines, if any, the State Departments concerned may forward suitable proposals to the Ministries/Departments of Government of India concerned with a copy thereof to the Department of Border Management, MHA for information.

3.3 A baseline survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gaps in basic physical and social infrastructure. Preparation of a village-wise plan shall be ensured duly indicating the projects/funding through State Plan Schemes/the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and the BADP. Such a plan shall also ensure the convergence of various Central/State schemes with the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

4. Selection of schemes:

4.1 An illustrative list of schemes, which can be taken up under BADP, is at Appendix-I. A List of schemes not permissible under BADP is at Appendix-II. Schemes can also be suggested by Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) concerned and expenditure on the same shall not exceed 10% of the annual allocation made to the State. A list of permissible and non-permissible security related schemes is at Appendix-III.

4.2 State Governments, may keep a provision not exceeding 15% of the allocation made to the State for the maintenance of assets created under the BADP subject to the condition that such expenditure can be made only after three (3) years from the date of issue of completion certificate in respect of the asset. The State Governments can reserve 1.5% (one and half percent) of the allocation made to the State subject to a maximum of Rs.40 lakh for the purpose of monitoring, training of staff at block level and for the evaluation of the BADP, administrative expenditure for preparing the perspective plans, if any, survey, logistic support (excluding purchase of vehicles), media publicity etc. The process of completion of formalities, if any, such as forest, environment and other local clearances, availability of land etc. should be planned in advance, while recommending various projects under the BADP.

5. **Empowered Committee**:

The policy matters such as the guidelines of BADP, the geographical areas within which the BADP is implemented: allocation of funds, modalities of execution of schemes etc. will be laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs and represented by Financial Advisor, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission, Ministry of DoNER, and concerned State Governments.

6. **State Level Screening Committee**:

6.1 Subject to such general/special directions as may be given by the Empowered Committee, schemes for each State will be approved by a State Level Screening Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State. The State Government will furnish the Annual Action Plan of BADP as approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management, Government of India, latest by the month of May every year.

7. **Flexibility in execution of programme**:

7.1 In addition to the PRIs, Autonomous Councils; other Local Bodies and Village Authorities/Councils, engaging of local communities, voluntary agencies comprising of local NGOs/Self Help Groups which are not receiving foreign aid/assistance may be engaged for executing schemes.

7.2 Involvement of non-Governmental organizations to give contractual assignments, out sourcing the services may be considered where the State Government/ agencies have manpower constraints etc. Such measures can be adopted by the State Level Screening Committees under intimation to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The State Government may also consider forging of partnership between the government and the community having a joint stake in the services, wherever possible, communities may be involved in sharing of 10% to 15% of the cost of social infrastructure, as far as possible. Projects not exceeding Rs.5.50 lakh should strictly be implemented through local bodies such as village committees/ panchayats only. However, the respective Local/State Financial Rules in vogue will continue to be applicable for the implementation of BADP.

8. **Funds flow**:

8.1 Before the commencement of the financial year, the Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs would convey the quantum of funds allocated to the States during the next year under the BADP. The Annual Action

Plan consisting of schemes, duly approved by State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) have to be forwarded to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs for release of funds.

8.2 funds will be released to States in two installments. Funding for the subsequent year will be based on confirmation of expenditure and receipt of approved list of schemes. The 1st installment of 90% of the allocation of the State, will be released to the State only after the receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for the amount released in the previous years except the preceding year; If there is any shortfall in furnishing the UCs for the amount released during the previous years, except the preceding year, the same would be deducted at the time of release of the 1st installment. The 2nd installment of the remaining 10% of the allocation of the State will be released to the State only after furnishing of UCs to the extent of not less than 50% of the amount released during the month of preceding year, and furnishing of Quarterly Progress Reports (Physical and Financial up to the quarter ending September. (*i.e.* 2nd quarter of the financial year).

8.3 To the extent of submission of pending UCs pertaining to the previous years, deduction, if any, made in the release of 1st installment for non-submission of UCs will be made good at the time of release of 2nd installment. State Governments are required to have a separate budget head for the BADP. Funds should be released by the State Governments to implementing agencies immediately upon receipt of the same from Government of India and as per the directions of Government of India, Ministry of Finance; parking of funds at any level is strictly prohibited.

9. Monitoring and review:

9.1 State Governments shall develop an institutional system for inspection of the BADP schemes/projects and submit reports to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. Each border block should be assigned to a high-ranking State Government Nodal Officer who should regularly visit the block and take responsibility for BADP schemes. A quarterly report should be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs indicating the number of inspections conducted and highlighting the important achievements/lacunae pointed out in the reports of the inspecting officers. Third party inspection also need be commissioned by the States for an independent feed back on the quality of work and other relevant issues. An appropriate 'Social Audit System' should also be put in place by the States Governments.

9.2 Quarterly progress reports should be submitted scheme-wise to the Department of Border Management latest by 15th day of closure of the quarter. The year-wise consolidated utilization certificates should be sent the within one month of closure of the financial year. A display board may be kept at project sites indicating that the work is being done/has been completed under the BADP of Government of India.

9.3 State Governments shall develop an inventory of assets created under the BADP in border villages/hamlets, for analytical purposes etc. Such details may be communicated to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with a write-up on important schemes/projects (with photographs) implemented by the States. An appropriate "Management Information System (MIS)" will be developed in the Ministry of Home Affairs by treating villages as the basic unit. The MIS will be web enabled for regular up-date by the States.

Illustrative List of Schemes/Projects permissible under the Border Area Development Programme

The BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps after utilizing funds under the various Central/State schemes and to meet the immediate needs of border population. A base line survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gap in basic physical and social infrastructure and convergence of various Central/State schemes with the BADP should be ensured.

Various schemes/projects that can be taken up under BADP sectors are as illustrated below:

1. **Education**:

   (i) Primary/Middle/Secondary/Higher secondary school buildings (includings additional rooms)

   (ii) Development of play fields

   (iii) Construction of hostels/dormitories

   (iv) Public libraries and reading rooms

2. **Health**

   (i) Building infrastructure (PHC/CHC/SHC)

   (ii) Provision of medical equipments of basic/elementary Type. X-Ray, ECG machines, equipment for dental clinic, pathological labs. etc. can also be purchased.

   (iii) Setting up of mobile dispensaries/ambulances in rural areas by Government/Panchayati Raj Institutions including Tele medicine.

3. **Agriculture and allied sectors**

(i) Animal Husbandry and Dairying

(ii) Pisciculture

(iii) Sericulture

(iv) Poultry farming/Fishery/Pig/Goat/Sheep farming.

(v) Farm forestry, horticulture/floriculture.

(vi) Public drainage facilities.

(vii) Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities (including minor irrigation works).

(viii) Water conservation programmes.

(ix) Soil conservation-protection of erosion-flood protection.

(x) Social Forestry, JFM, parks, gardens in government and community lands or other surrendered lands including pasturing yards.

(xi) Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and improved technology.

(xii) Veterinary aid Centres, artificial insemination Centres and breeding Centres.

(xiii) Area specific approach keeping in view the economy of Scale-Backward-Forward integration.

4. **Infrastructure**

(i) Construction and strengthening of approach roads, link roads (including culverts and bridges)

(ii) Industries-Small Scale with local inputs *viz.* handloom, handicraft, furniture making, tiny units, black smith works etc. and food precessing industry.

(iii) Provisions of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, ropeways, foot bridges, hanging bridges, public toilets in slum areas and in SC/ST habitations and at tourist center, bus stands etc.

(iv) Development of infrastructure for weekly haats/bazaars and also for cultural activities etc. in border areas.

(v) Construction of buildings for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for Cultural and Sport Activities or for hospitals (provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centers, sports association, physical education training institutions, etc.)

(vi) Construction of houses for officials engaged in education sector and health sector in remote border areas.

(vii) Tourism/Sports/Adventure Sports Scheme-creation of world class infrastructure for tourism and sports in border block where ever feasible-like

rock climbing, mountaineering, river rafting, forest trekking, skiing and safaris (car/bike race, camel safaris, yak riding, boating in Ram of Kutchh.)

(viii) Creation of new tourist centers.

(ix) Construction of mini open stadium/indoor stadium./auditoriums.

(x) New and Renewable electricity-Bio gas/Biomass gasification, Solar and Wind energy and Mini Hydel Projects-systems/devices for community use and related activities.

5. **Social Sector**

(i) Construction of community centers

(ii) Construction of Anganwadis.

(iii) Rural Sanitation blocks.

(iv) Cultural Centres/Community Halls.

(v) Construction of common shelters for the old or Handicapped.

(vi) Capacity building programme by way of vocational studies and training for youth for self-employment and skill up gradation of artisans and weavers.

6. **Miscellaneous**:

(i) Development of Model villages in border areas.

(ii) E-chaupals/agrishops/mobile media vans/market yards.

(iii) Cluster approach wherever feasible.

List of the works which are not permissible under the Border Area Development Programme:

Creation of tangible assets should be given priority under the BADP. The smaller schemes, which are of direct benefit in nature to specific villages/individuals, need to be addressed by the State Governments under their own development initiatives.

The following schemes/projects/works are not permissible under the BADP.

1. **Education**:

(i) Buying of school dresses/books.

(ii) Adult Education.

(iii) Books/journals.

(iv) TV/Dish antennas.

2. **Health**:

(i) Health Awareness Programme.

(ii) Eye Camps.

(iii) RCH Programme.

(iv) Blood banks.

(v) Control of Malaria, Filaria, Leprosy, AIDS etc.

(vi) Fist aid kit for midwives.

3. **Agriculture and allied sectors.**:

(i) Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.

4. **Infrastructure**:

(i) Any schemes of individual benefit (such as roads to dera's and dhanies etc..)

(ii) Boundary walls and construction of cremation sheds in graveyards/samsan ghats.

(iii) Cleaning of cools/nalas/khalas.

(iv) Boundary/retaining walls of ponds.

(v) Construction of building for Offices of local bodies, patwarkhana, panchayat ghar, BDOs, DCs, and residences for officials (except the official engaged in education and health sector) etc.

(vi) Drain/Gutters.

List of permissible and non-permissible items of works to be undertaken under BADP by the Border Guarding Forces:

Following schemes of developmental nature can be recommended/implemented by the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) under the Border Area Development Programme.

(a) Construction of Link roads to BOPs.

(b) Any other work raising the infrastructure regarding drinking water supply/electricity generation (New and Renewable Energy). etc.

However, approval of the State Level Screening Committee is a pre-requisite for implementing such schemes and it shall form part of the Annual Action Plan of the State. Such schemes recommended/implemented under the BADP by the BGFs and Armed Forces are open for inspection by the State/Central Government Officers concerned.

Following works/activities are not permissible for implementation by the BGFs under BADP:

(a) Any type of Civic Action Programme for which funds are released by the Ministry of Home Affairs MHA or the States Government-like purchase of medicines, eye camps etc.

(b) Purchase of vehicles/night vision devices/other equipments etc.

Statement-II

Allocation of Special Central Assistance to States under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) for the year 2009-10

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the BADP States	Allocation for 2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5849-00*
2.	Assam	2424.00
3.	Bihar	3660.00
4.	Gujarat	2769.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1276.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	10000.00
7.	Manipur	1336.00
8.	Meghalaya	1247.00
9.	Mizoram	2495.00
10.	Nagaland	1150.00
11.	Punjab	2188.00
12.	Rajasthan	8696.00
13.	Sikkim	1150.00
14.	Tripura	2746.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2869.00
16.	Uttarakhand	2261.00
17.	West Bengal	9790.00#
	TOTAL	61906.00
	Kept Reserved for contingencies etc.	1594.00
	GRAND TOTAL	63500.00

* Includes additional amount of Rs.165.00 lakh exclusively for 11 border blocks of 4 border districts *viz.* West Kameng, Tawang, Tirap and Changlang.

Includes additional amount of Rs.122 lakh exclusively for hilly areas of District Darjeeling.